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Borough of Dukinfield

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1958




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BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1958

Chairman: Councillor A. Hitchen

Deputy Chairman: Councillor Mrs. Senior

The Mayor:	Councillor Betteridge
Alderman Bown	Alderman Shaw
Councillor Mrs. Andrew	Councillor Hinchliffe
Councillor Denyer	Councillor Johnson
Councillor Gow	Councillor Jones
Councillor Healey	Councillor Newton
Councillor Woolley	

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:
Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector:
Leslie Buckley, Cert.S.I.B., M.P.H.I.A.

Additional Public Health Inspector:
Alexander Handley, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

Clerical Assistant - Elsie Heaton

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, DUKINFIELD

To the Mayor, Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my eleventh Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department during 1958.

With the exception of the Birth Rate which fell to 12.58 per thousand population, 1958 was a good year statistically. The adjusted Infant Death Rate was again lower and at 15.52 per thousand related live births compares very favourably indeed with the national figure. There were no maternal deaths in the year.

The number of infectious diseases notified fell, mainly because of a drop in the incidence of measles and dysentery. There are two cases of paralytic poliomyelitis to record.

No major areas of slum clearance were declared in 1958 but the number of houses represented as individually unfit was more than doubled and reached a figure higher than at any time in the last twenty years. Slum Clearance and Smoke Control will occupy places of importance in the work of the department in the years to come and our time will be well spent in improving the home conditions of the people of the town as well as in making the air they breathe as pure as the water they drink and the food they eat.

In conclusion, may I express my thanks to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Members of the Committee and Staff for all the help and encouragement they have given me.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

T. HOLME

VITAL STATISTICS

Population 1951 Census (including Matley).....	18,451
Population 1958 (Registrar General's estimate)	17,960
Area in Acres	1,725
Rateable Value (1st April 1958)	£148,751
Rate poundage	19/3d
Number of deaths	219
Crude Death Rate per thousand population	12.19
Adjusted Death Rate per thousand population ..	14.26
Number of live births	226
Crude Live Birth Rate per thousand population.	12.58
Adjusted Live Birth Rate per thousand : population	12.58
Number of still births	5
Still Birth Rate per thousand live and still births	21.64
still Birth Rate per thousand population.....	00.27
Number of infant deaths	3
Crude Infant Death Rate per thousand related live births	13.27
Adjusted Infant Death Rate per thousand related live births	15.52
Legitimate Infant deaths	3
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per thousand legitimate live births	14.08
Illegitimate Infant deaths	NIL
Illegitimate Infant Death Rate	NIL
Neo-natal deaths	2
Neo-natal Infant Mortality Rate per thousand live births	8.84
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.7%
Number of maternal deaths	NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate per thousand related live and still births	NIL

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The main industries in the town are cotton, engineering, boiler making and rope manufacturing. Several small factories have been established in the Gate Street area, following slum clearance in that part of the town. There are, in addition, a variety of other industries producing goods of modern type such as plastics, rubber goods and insulating materials. A well-known firm of dispensing chemists has also established a branch in the town. The Dukinfield inhabitant has thus many and varied industries in which to seek employment.

No major slum clearance areas were declared during the year but the number of houses represented as individually unfit was doubled. Altogether, 119 houses were dealt with. It is of interest to record that over the last 10 years the Committee has considered the condition of 365 houses and decided to make either Closing or Demolition Orders. In other words, almost 365 families have been moved from slum properties and re-housed in Corporation owned houses, mainly of post war construction. The Committee has now agreed on a policy of proceeding with clearance areas and at the time of writing one area has already been declared and a second, larger one is in process of being investigated. This latter area is situated near the old centre of the town and I think serious consideration should be given to its redevelopment by the Corporation for living accommodation. As I pointed out in my last report, there is a certain reluctance to live on the periphery and redevelopment at the centre of the town would at least cater for a proportion of those who prefer to live in this area.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Dukinfield is situated on the left bank of the River Tame which forms its northern and western boundary. The most populated part of the town lies to the northwest, where the river changes its direction and runs southwards.

The town itself is mainly situated on gradually sloping ground but the eastern end of the town, which is mainly rural in character, rises to a height of 700 feet. The subsoil is in some places loamy clay and in others sandstone and the outcrop the Permian system. Underneath there are some coal measures but these are not worked.

TABLE I

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
DURING THE YEAR 1958

	England and Wales	Dukinfield
<u>Live Birth Rate</u> per thousand population	16.4	12.58
<u>Infant Death Rate</u> per thousand related live births	22.5	15.52
<u>Still Birth Rate</u> per thousand related live & still births	21.6	21.64
<u>Death Rate</u> (all causes) per thousand population	11.7	14.26

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES
AND INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE PERIOD 1931 - 1958

Year	Death Rate per thousand population	Birth Rate per thousand population	Infantile Mortality per thousand live births
1931- 1935	13.07 (average)	14.51 (average)	81.2 (average)
1936- 1940	13.87 (average)	14.47 (average)	57.74 (average)
1941- 1945	13.99 (average)	17.5 (average)	53.72 (average)
1946- 1950	13.75 (average)	17.28 (average)	41.29 (average)
1951- 1955	13.12 (average)	13.43 (average)	27.50 (average)
1956	16.26	14.44	35.86
1957	16.47	13.30	19.41
1958	14.26	12.58	15.52

BIRTHS

There was a further fall in the birth rate to 12.58 per thousand population representing 226 births. This is low when compared with the national figure of 16.4 and its effect is being reflected in the population figure which this year has dropped below the 18,000 mark. Included in the vital statistics this year are the additional figures and rates requested in the Ministry of Health circular 22/58.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

TABLE III

INFANT MORTALITY RATES
PER THOUSAND RELATED LIVE BIRTHS

Area	Infantile Mortality
England and Wales	22.5
Dukinfield	15.52

TABLE IV

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS 0 - 1 YEAR
ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

Cause of death	Age at death	Sex
Hydrocephalus (congenital)	5 minutes	F
Congenital heart disease	1 day	M
Congenital heart disease (Mongol)	10 months	M

INFANT MORTALITY

During 1958, there were only 3 infant deaths, giving a rate of 15.52 compared with 19.41 in 1957. The figures are too small to be significant but it is nevertheless pleasing to be able to record infant mortality figures as low as this for two consecutive years. The 3 infant deaths recorded were the result of a condition present at birth and would, at one time, have been considered unavoidable.

DEATH RATE

There were 219 deaths during the year, of which 120 were males and 99 were females. This is a reduction on last year's figure of 255 deaths. The corresponding adjusted rate of 14.26 is similarly lower than that of the previous year. The death rate itself is not particularly important as we all have to die sometime. What is important, however, both to the individual and to the nation, is the age at which death occurs and on page 12 are to be found histograms showing the ages at death in the quinquennial 1911-1915 and in 1958. These show, once more, how the death rate up to 54 years of age has fallen and how much improved are one's chances of survival to a ripe old age to-day compared with the chances our fathers and grandfathers had at the beginning of the century.

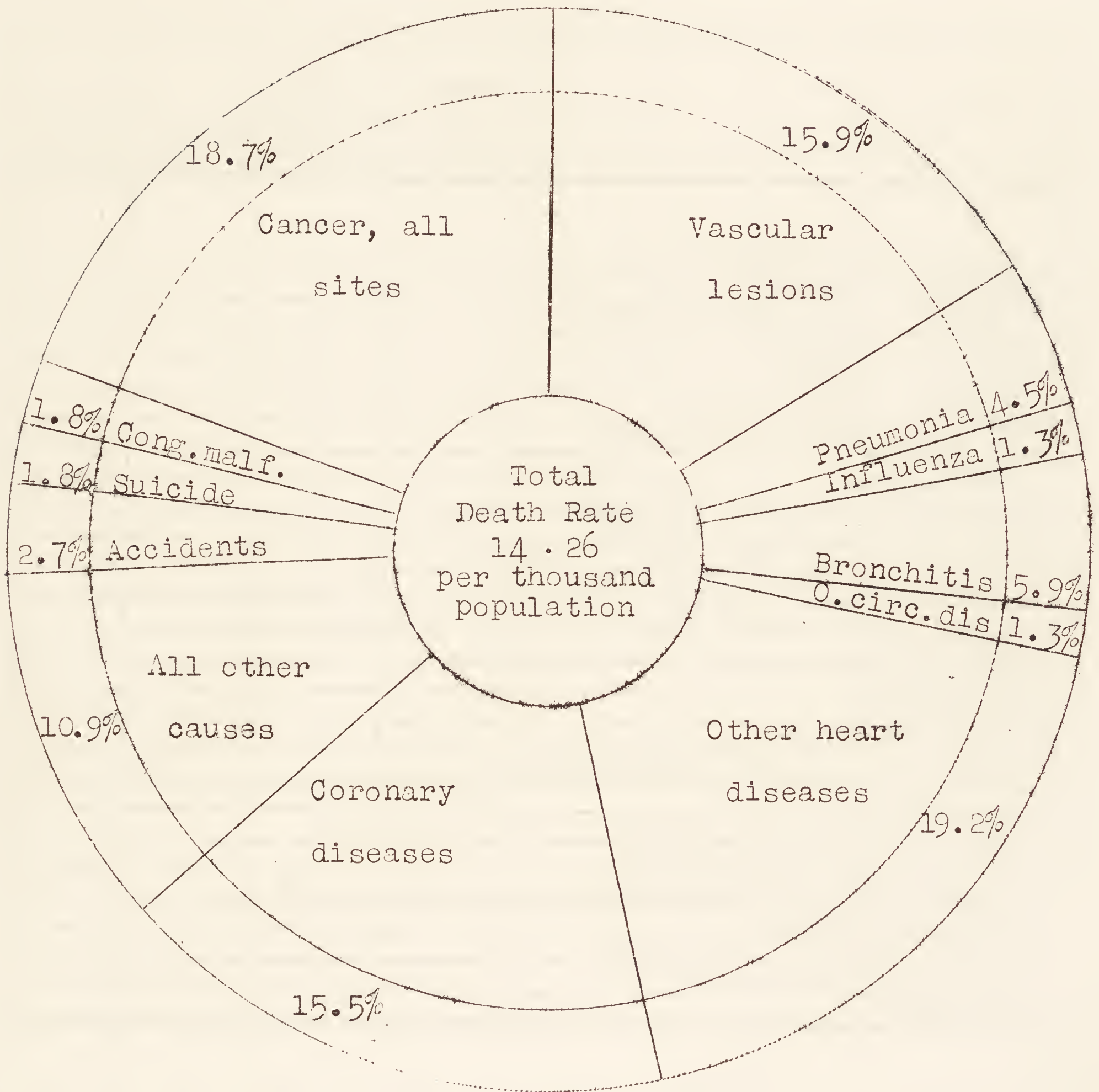
The principal causes of death are shown in Table V. It will be noted once again that the commonest cause of death was heart disease which was responsible for 76 or 34.7% of the total. Coronary disease is annually becoming mortally more serious and this year the number of deaths from this cause increased by 8; its biggest incidence was in the age range 55-64. It attacked males more frequently than females, the ratio being approximately 2:1.

Cancer was responsible for 18.7% of the total deaths and cerebral haemorrhage was third in importance. Nine of the cancer deaths were cancer of the lung and they were all males, while bronchitis was responsible for 13 deaths.

Four of the Dukinfield deaths were by suicide.

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

(Percentage of total deaths)



Deaths included in "All Other Causes"

Tuberculosis..	0.45%	Other Respiratory Diseases..	0.45%
Diabetes	0.45%	Ulcer of Stomach	0.45%
Gastritis	0.91%	Hyperplasia of prostate	1.36%
Nephritis.....	0.91%	All other causes.....	5.93%

TABLE V

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

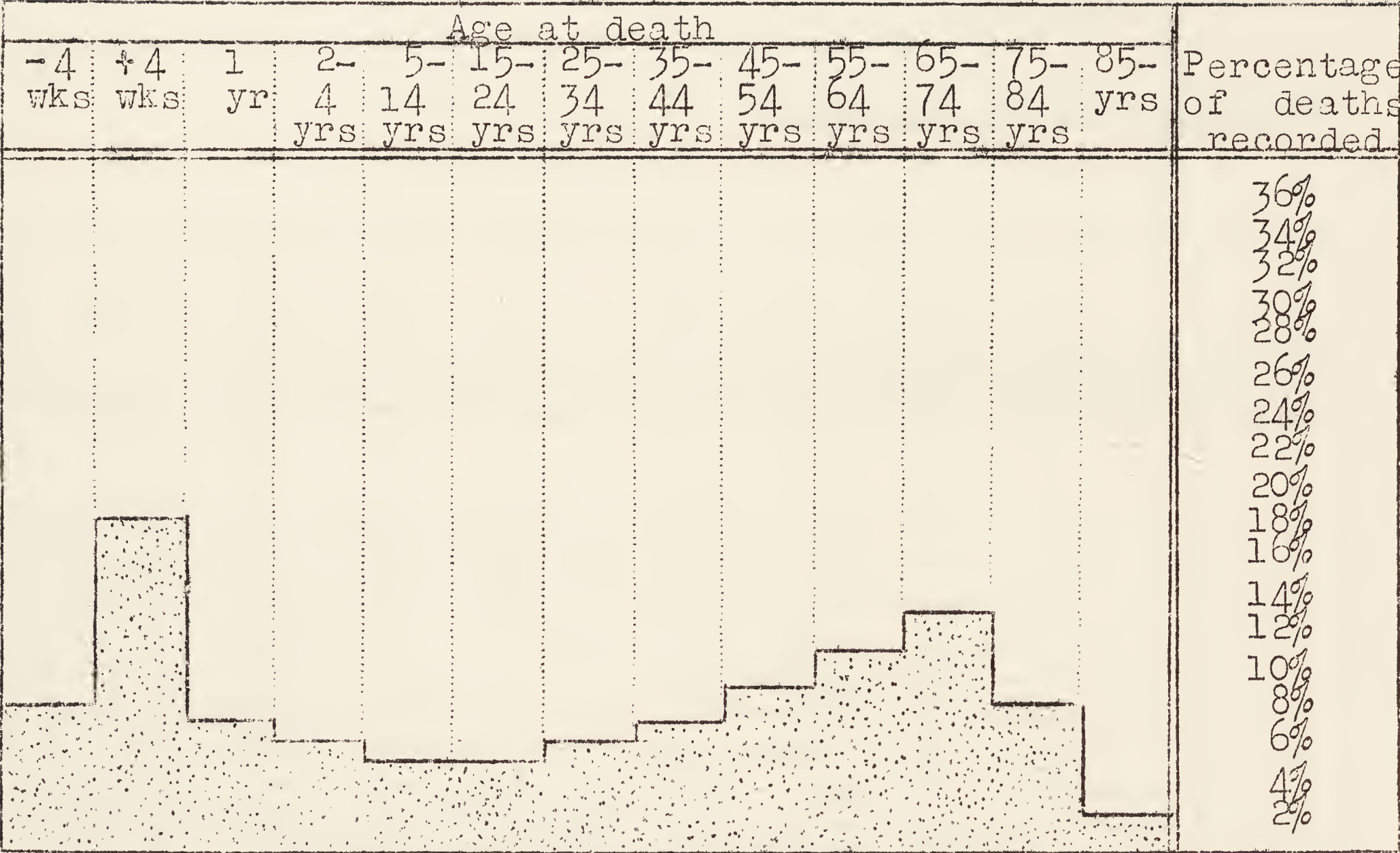
	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years
Respiratory Tuberculosis				
Cancer, stomach				
Cancer, lung and bronchus				
Cancer, breast				
Cancer, uterus				
Cancer, other sites				
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia				
Diabetes				
Vascular lesions of C.N.S.				
Coronary disease, angina				
Hypertension, with heart dis.				
Other heart diseases				
Other circulatory diseases				
Influenza				
Pneumonia				
Bronchitis				
Other respiratory diseases				
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum				
Gastritis				
Nephritis and Nephrosis				
Hyperplasia of prostate				
Congenital malformations	2	1		1
Other diseases				
Motor vehicle accidents				
All other accidents				
Suicide				
TOTAL	2	1	-	1

TABLE V

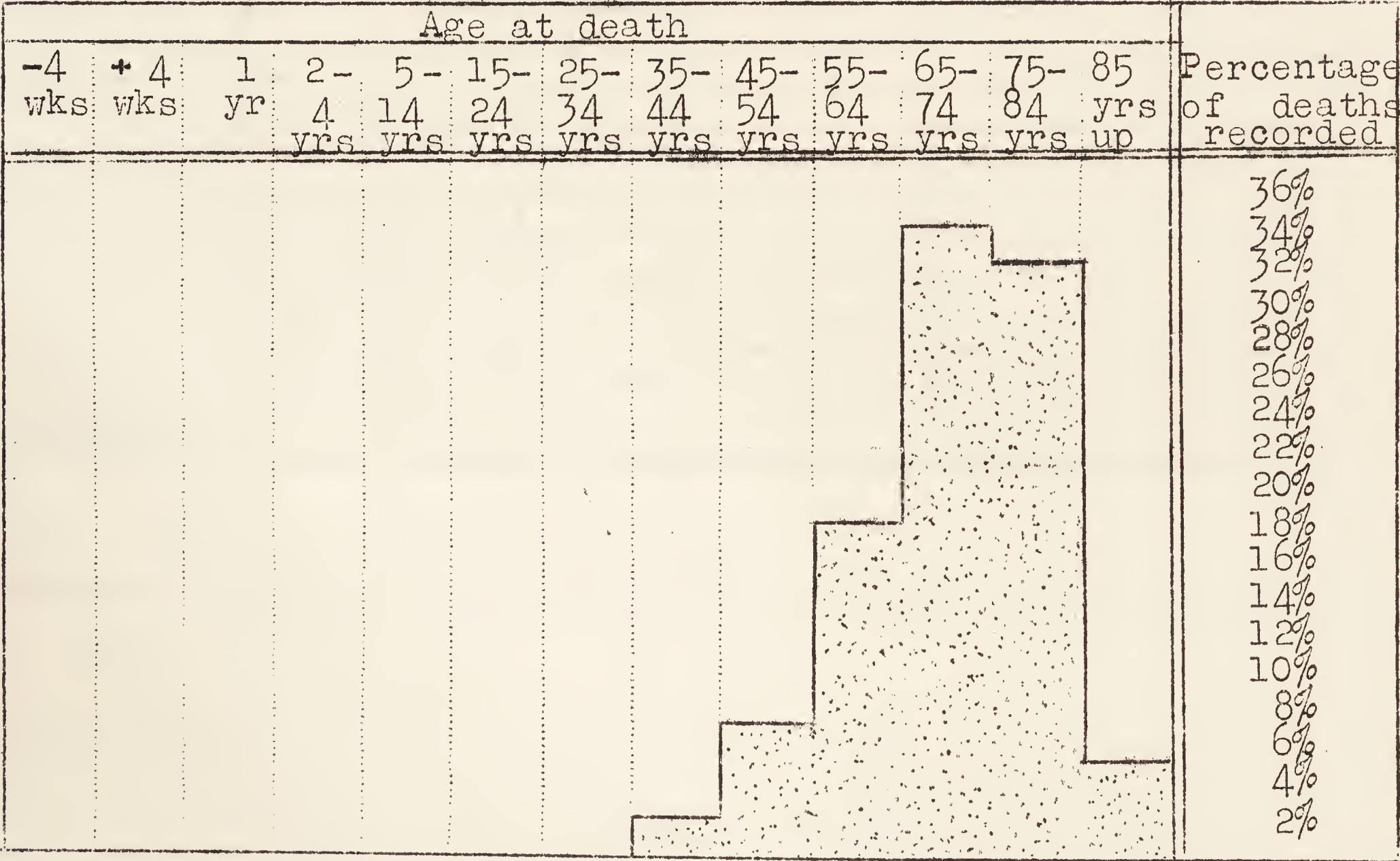
ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 yrs up	TOTAL	
								M	F
				1				1	
			1	1	3	1		2	4
			3	2	4			9	
							1		1
				2	1	1			4
	1		1	2	8	7	1	12	8
					1				1
				1				1	
			1	3	18	11	2	17	18
		1	4	11	8	9	1	23	11
				1	3			2	2
			3	3	12	18	2	17	21
				1	2			3	
				1	1	1		1	2
					3	7		7	3
			2	4	4	3		7	6
						1			1
						1		1	
					1	1		1	1
					1		1	1	1
				1		2		3	
								3	1
			1	2	1	6	3	4	9
		1		1				1	1
		1			2	1		2	2
		1		2	1			2	2
-	1	4	16	39	74	70	11	120	99
								219	

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS 1911-1915



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS 1958



INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1958 was a comparatively quiet year from an epidemiological point of view. There were only 120 cases of infectious disease notified to me by general practitioners or hospitals, the reduction from last year's figures being due to a fall in the number of measles and sonne dysentery cases. Paradoxically, there were 10 deaths from pneumonia and only 2 cases notified.

There are 2 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis to record and I would draw your attention to the fact that neither of the children was immunised.

The pattern of the infectious diseases is being changed, either by the introduction of new immunisation procedures, by a mutation of the causative organism itself or by improved environmental conditions. Diphtheria, typhoid and certain excremental fevers have disappeared; scarlet fever and whooping cough are becoming modified and tuberculosis is gradually finding fewer victims. Measles and sonne dysentery are now the commonest fevers and the latter is invariably mild and of short duration. The policy of exclusion is now much more realistic to fit in with modern thought and with modern trends. It would appear, therefore, that although notification has its uses and, indeed, in certain circumstances it is vitally necessary, could it not now be modified to perhaps include other diseases which would show the morbidity pattern of the area. The general practitioner could be helped in his practice if the Medical Officer of Health were in a position to supply him, perhaps on a weekly basis, with this information.

TABLE VI
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

AGE	Diphtheria	Paratyphoid	Erysipelas	Sc.Fever & Scarlatina	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Measles	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Sonne Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	TOTAL
Under 1						4	1									5
1 & 2 yrs						6	12	2		1		2				23
3 & 4 yrs				2		3	10					8			1	24
5 - 9 yrs				8		7	1					10			1	27
10-14 yrs				1			7					2				10
15-24 yrs										4		1				5
25-44 yrs					1					5	2	10				18
45-64 yrs					1					5					2	8
65 yrs.up																-
TOTAL	-	-	-	11	2	20	31	2	-	15	2	33	-	-	4	120
DEATHS	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11

TUBERCULOSIS

The deaths from this condition followed the pattern of recent years and only 1 case is recorded. There were 17 notifications, of which 2 were non-pulmonary.

In Tables VIII and IX, I have analysed the ages at death of both the pulmonary and non-pulmonary conditions over the past 20 years. It will be noted that most of the pulmonary deaths are spread over the age group 15-74 with the greatest incidence in the 15-54 period. In the case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, the 1 - 34 groups suffer most. In other words, tuberculosis has in the past killed its victims before they reached retiring age and the non-pulmonary disease has had its greatest effect on the under 35s. The figures for Dukinfield are too small to draw any conclusions about the trend but in the last five years most of the deaths (8 out of 9) have been over the age of 45. In other words, tuberculosis is now a less fatal condition and when deaths occur from this disease they do so in the older patient.

TABLE VII

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES
DURING THE YEAR 1958

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Notifications	15	2
Deaths	1	-
Total number of cases on register 31.12.1958	136	16

TABLE VIII

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Year of Death	-1 yr	1- 4 yrs	5- 14 yrs	15- 24 yrs	25- 34 yrs	35- 44 yrs	45- 54 yrs	55- 64 yrs	65- 74 yrs	75- 84 yrs	85 yrs up	TOTAL
1939			1	3	3	3	2	1	1			14
1940				4	3	2	3	1	1			14
1941			1	3		1	2	2				9
1942					3	1	4					8
1943				3	1	1	2	1				8
1944					4		1	2		1		8
1945				2	1			1	3			7
1946						1	1		2			4
1947				3	2	1		1				7
1948				5		4						9
1949				1	1	1	2	3				8
1950				1	1							2
1951							2		3			5
1952					1				2			3
1953					1	2						3
1954							1	1	1			3
1955							1	1				2
1956					1					1		2
1957							1					1
1958								1				1
TOTAL	-	-	2	25	22	17	22	15	13	2	-	118

TABLE IX

DEATHS FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Year of Death	-1 yr	1- 4 yrs	5- 14 yrs	15- 24 yrs	25- 34 yrs	35- 44 yrs	45- 54 yrs	55- 64 yrs	65- 74 yrs	75- 84 yrs	85- yrs up	TOTAL
1939												-
1940	1	1	1									3
1941		1					2					3
1942		1			1							2
1943			1	1	1					1		4
1944					1							1
1945												-
1946			1	1								2
1947		1		1								2
1948		1						1				2
1949				1								1
1950							1					1
1951							1					1
1952						1						1
1953												-
1954												-
1955						1						1
1956							1					1
1957												-
1958												-
TOTAL	1	5	3	4	3	2	5	1	-	1	-	25

TABLE X

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES

Year	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	New Cases notified	Deaths	New Cases notified	Deaths
1939	17	14	6	-
1940	18	14	9	3
1941	12	9	6	3
1942	13	8	4	2
1943	12	8	7	4
1944	6	8	6	1
1945	13	7	3	-
1946	14	4	8	2
1947	10	7	3	2
1948	17	9	4	2
1949	17	8	3	1
1950	10	2	3	1
1951	18	5	3	1
1952	23	3	2	1
1953	20	3	2	-
1954	14	3	4	-
1955	15	2	-	1
1956	10	2	-	1
1957	22	1	1	-
1958	15	1	2	-

TABLE XI

HOUSING CIRCUMSTANCES OF T.B. CASES

Type of House	Type of house occupied when notified	Type of house occupied 31.12.58
V.G. (Corpn.)	49	81
V.G. (Other)	11	11
Good	23	15
Fairly Good	26	16
Fair	24	17
Poor	13	11
Bad	6	1

HOUSING

I am indebted to Mr. K. Wensley, the Housing Manager, for compiling and supplying Table XII. 69 families were re-housed in 1958 and of these, 35 were re-housed because of a Closing or Demolition Order placed on their original house. No family was re-housed during the year in which there was a tuberculosis patient but five families were provided with better accommodation because of medical grounds.

TABLE XII

NUMBER OF FAMILIES RE-HOUSED DURING THE YEAR
WITH AN ANALYSIS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES

Reason for removal	Post War houses	Pre War houses	Bedsitters flats and bungalows	Total
Exchange to better class house	2			2
Relief of overcrowding		2		2
Insufficient bedroom accommodation	7	1		8
Tuberculosis in family				
Other medical reasons	1	1	3	5
Closing and Demolition Orders	12	16	7	35
Exchange to smaller house	1	1	2	4
Mutual exchanges	10	1		11
Shop maisonettes	1			1
Staff	1			1
TOTAL	35	22	12	69

TABLE XIII

NUMBER OF HOUSES REPRESENTED
AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION

Year	Number of houses represented
1947	26
1948	13
1949	12
1950	11
1951	15
1952	15
1953	13
1954	21
1955	49
1956	40
1957	57
1958	119

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. M.T.B. Whitson, Engineer and Manager of the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks, for the following report on the quality and quantity of the Borough water supply during 1958.

1. The quality and the quantity have both been satisfactory.
2. Bacteriological examinations of piped supplies:

<u>Type of Water</u>	<u>Samples taken and result</u>
Filtered water taken directly after filtration	6. Satisfactory.
Filtered water - tap samples taken at various points in the Borough	36. Excellent.
Raw	None
Chemical Analysis	See report on page 23.

3. Plumbo Solvency Calcium Carbonate added before filtration. Samples taken from same supply were quite satisfactory.
4. No form of contamination has presented itself.
5. Population supplied from public water mains:
 - (a) Direct to houses - 17,960
 - (b) By means of standpipes - none.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
OF THE BOROUGH'S WATER SUPPLY

Source (filtrate main tap sample).	.. ..	Brushes
Date . . . . .	.. ..	28.1.58
pH value . . . . .	.. ..	6.74
Colour in 2 ft. Glass Tube -		
mm Hazen solution .. ..	.. ..	9
Turbidity - Silica Standard - ppm.	.. ..	1.1
		ppm.
Total solids dried at 110°C .. ..	.. ..	-
Suspended solids dried at 110°C .. ..	.. ..	-
Free acidity as CO ₂ .. ..	.. ..	6.4
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ .. ..	.. ..	10.1
Hardness by soap test -		
Carbonate hardness .. ..	.. ..	10
Non-carbonate hardness. .. ..	.. ..	24
Total . . . . .	.. ..	34
Combined Chlorine (CL ₂) .. ..	.. ..	13.0
Nitrates - Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂ .	.. ..	0.48
Nitrites - Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂ .. ..	.. ..	0.005
Free and Saline Ammonia as N ₂ .. ..	.. ..	0.088
Albuminoid Ammonia as N ₂ . . . .	.. ..	0.070
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hrs. at 27°C .	.. ..	0.64
Iron in solution as Fe .. ..	.. ..	-
Total Iron as Fe . . . . .	.. ..	-
Manganese as Mn .. ..	.. ..	0.07
Silica (SiO ₂) .. ..	.. ..	6.6
Alumina (AL ₂ O ₃) .. ..	.. ..	0.95
Alumina as Sulphate of Alumina .. ..	.. ..	6.7
Lead as Pb taken up in 24 hours .. ..	.. ..	0.71
REPORT: This sample is quite satisfactory		

MILK SAMPLING

During the year, 19 samples were taken from retailers in the town and it is pleasing to record that all samples were satisfactory.

ICE CREAM

Eight samples of Ice Cream were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. All were placed in Grade 1.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE

This service continues to be administered by the Cheshire County Council and a report will be found in a later section.

VENEREAL DISEASES

There is a centre at Ashton-under-Lyne General Hospital (Infirmary Section) for patients suffering from venereal diseases. This service is administered by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The area is covered by the Ashton, Hyde, Glossop group of hospitals and approximately 75 per cent of all hospital cases are treated at the Ashton General Hospital. The remaining 25 per cent are referred to the Manchester Hospitals or private nursing homes.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

These are administered by Cheshire County Council and a report for 1958 will be found in a later section.

B O R O U G H O F D U K I N F I E L D

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R

for the year 1958

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Public Health Department,
Town Hall, DUKINFIELD

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health
Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my 24th
Annual Report.

During the year, 566 complaints were made to the office. Of these, 140 were concerning defects to houses, 357 blocked drains, 46 houses required fumigation, either for vermin or infectious disease, 23 were of a miscellaneous character.

119 dwellinghouses of old type cottage property were found to be unfit for human habitation as against 57 in 1957. 29 were demolished as against 26 in the previous year. Since 1947, 391 dwellinghouses have been condemned. 35 families from condemned property were re-housed as against 29 families in 1957.

The Rent Act, 1957, which gives tenants power to apply for Certificates of Disrepair, did not bring in the flood of applications as was expected.

In connection with the work of the department, 4331 visits of inspection and re-inspection were made.

Of the seven public conveniences in the town, six have now been brought up to date within the last three years.. In five cases, W.C. accommodation has now been provided for ladies, in addition to urinals for men.

Slaughterhouses and meat inspection accounted for 440 visits. A detailed account of meat inspection will be found in another portion of this report.

Of 330 shops in the town, 198 are food shops of various types.

During the year, 19 milk samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. The results will be found in the Medical Officer of Health's report.

Regarding atmospheric pollution, 54 visits were made to factories. In general, people are becoming to be more clean air conscious and I welcome the time when Dukinfield becomes a smoke free town. When this state of affairs exists, I am sure that chest troubles will be very much minimised in addition to having cleaner homes to live in. Reduction in price of smokeless fuels would help considerably.

In 1958, 42 waste water closets were converted to the fresh water carriage system. In each case, the conversions have been carried out by owner occupiers. 960 dwellings still possess a waste water closet but 23 of this number also possess a fresh water closet. The local authority have now agreed to allot £300 towards £8 conversion grants for the next financial year. It is expected that quite a good number of applications will be received.

Concluding this preamble to my report, I desire to thank the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor A. Hitchen; the Deputy Chairman, Councillor Mrs. L. Senior and the ladies and gentlemen of the Health Committee for their wholehearted support and useful criticism; also to Dr. T. Holme, Medical Officer of Health, for his ever willing help and advice; Mr. A. Handley, Additional Public Health Inspector for his co-operation in carrying out duties in connection with the work of the department and to Miss E. Heaton for loyal service and efficiency.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

L. BUCKLEY

Public Health Inspector

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Mortuary	1
Water Supply	6
Drainage	247
Moveable dwellings .. .	11
Public Conveniences .. .	174
Places of entertainment .. .	5
Aged persons	28
Canal boats	2
Workplaces	9
Offensive trades	1
Miscellaneous sanitary visits .. .	256
 Petroleum Act	 25
Factories Act: factories with power .. .	201
factories without power .. .	1
outworkers. .. .	3
Shops Act	335
Pet Animals Act	3
Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders .. .	11
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act. .. .	39
Clean Air Act	54
 <u>Meat and Food Inspection</u>	
Visits to slaughterhouses. .. .	440
Butchers	25
School Canteens	44
Other Canteens.	25
Restaurants	4
Bakehouses	33
Fried Fish Shops	19
Milk distributors.	122
Fishmongers	3
Grocers	155
Greengrocers and fruiterers .. .	23
Food preparing premises .. .	8
Ice Cream premises	6
Confectioners.	2
Licensed premises.	27
Ice Cream sampling	3
Milk sampling	14
Water sampling	1
Hawkers' carts	3
Miscellaneous food shops	24
Miscellaneous food visits	17

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS (Contd.)

Infectious Diseases

Visits and enquiries	120
Journeys to Laboratory	41

Housing

Public Health Act: primary visits.. .. .	244
Public Health Act: re-inspections.. .. .	942
Housing Act: primary visits	140
Housing Act: re-inspections	286
Housing Act: overcrowding.. .. .	2
Housing Act: verminous and dirty premises.. .. .	24
Housing Act: re-inspections, verminous & d. premises	26
Miscellaneous housing visits	43
Rent Act, 1957.	<u>53</u>

TOTAL VISITS: 4331

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1a. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	453
b. Number of inspections made for this purpose ..	1254
2. Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	171
3a. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.. .. .	119
b. Number of dwellinghouses demolished as unfit for human habitation.. .. .	29
4. Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers.	218

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR (Contd.)

5.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	171
6.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:-	
(a)	by owners	31
(b)	by local authority in default of owners	-

NOTICES SERVED - PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Number of informal notices served	171
Number of informal notices complied with	218
Number of statutory notices served.	52
Number of statutory notices complied with	53

RENT ACT, 1957

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	35
Number of undertakings given by landlords.. ..	20
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued. . . .	14
Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled.. ..	4

DRAINAGE AND DISINFESTATION

Number of rooms disinfected - infectious disease ..	49
Number of rooms disinfested - verminous premises ..	44
Number of blocked house WCs released	485
Number of blocked house gullies released	622
Number of blocked house drains released	1217

CONVERSION OF WASTE WATER CLOSETS TO FRESH WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM

960 waste water closets still exist in the town.
The number of conversions during the year was 42.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Food Shops

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, came into force during the year 1956. These regulations were long desired and affect the occupiers of food premises and persons engaged in the handling of food. Each food shop has been inspected and the new regulations have been explained. It has been found that, in general, occupiers of food shops have been very co-operative regarding the provision of wash-hand basins and electrical refrigerators. In many cases, electrical counter display refrigerators have been fitted.

The number of visits is listed in the portion of the report dealing with visits and inspections. 18 notices have been complied with, as against 9 in 1957.

104 shops were registered for the sale of bottled milk. Owing to Government regulations, all milk sold is now bottled. This measure reduces external contamination and the day when milk roundsmen dipped a measure into a churn in an uncovered milk vehicle has now passed. All milk sold is now either Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised. This ensures a safe supply of this very valuable food. 19 milk samples were taken by this department during the year and all were satisfactory.

A list of the various types of food shops is given below:

Grocers and general mixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Bakers and confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Butchers and pork butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Greengrocers/flowerists	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Greengrocers/fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fish Friers	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Sweets, tobacco, ice cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Cattle products	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Snack bar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES - SAMPLES

The following is an extract from a report received from the Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, Cheshire County Council:

Samples	Number Taken	Reported Against
Aspirin, Junior	1	
Beans with Tomato Sauce	1	
Camphorated Oil	1	
Chicken Fillets	1	
Compound extract of Sarsaparilla	1	
Cream of Chicken Soup	1	
Fruit Malt Loaf	1	
"Granary" loaf	1	
Lard	1	
Luncheon Meat	1	
Margarine	1	
Marmalade	1	
Milk	31	1
Nutmeg, ground	1	1
Powders: Rheumatic and Influenza	1	
Raisin Pudding	1	
Salt	1	
Sausage, pork	1	
Sherry	1	
Sweets, toffee	1	
Tablets, A.P.C.	1	
Tomato, Macaroni and Beef Dinner	1	
Zinc Ointment, B.P.	1	
	53	2

Sample and Result of Analysis	Remarks
<u>Ground nutmeg:</u> containing moulds and deficient in volatile oil to the extent of 6.25%	Cautioned
<u>Milk</u> Sub-standard but genuine milk, 1.1% deficient in solids-not-fat.	No action

MEAT INSPECTION

In July of 1954, two slaughterhouses were re-opened, one in Alma Street for the killing of pigs and the other in Wharf Street for the killing of cattle, sheep, calves and pigs. Both slaughterhouses are kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

The slaughterhouse in Wharf Street is shortly to be replaced with modern abbatoirs which will include all the latest and most up to date equipment. Both slaughterhouses are privately owned. At each slaughterhouse, every facility is given to the meat inspectors during periods when inspection is necessary.

During the year, 440 visits were paid as against 453 in 1957. Meat inspection takes up a considerable amount of time, Sunday visits being paid during winter time, and early morning visits when necessary and during peak killing periods. The Sunday inspection can take anything from 3 to 4 hours. If Sunday inspection is not carried out then early morning visits on Monday are essential as 100% inspection is aimed at.

4313 cattle excluding cows, 2375 cows, 48 calves, 32,274 sheep and lambs and 2923 pigs were killed and inspected as against 4873 cattle excluding cows, 1508 cows, 74 calves, 30,863 sheep and lambs and 3372 pigs in 1957. A list of animals killed and inspected is given overleaf. The amounts of meat and offal condemned are as follows:

Tubercular:	Carcases and part carcases:	2,226 lbs.
	Offals, etc.	16,050 lbs.
Non-Tubercular:	Carcases and part carcases	720 lbs.
	Offals, etc.	<u>16,331 lbs.</u>
	TOTAL:	<u>35,327 lbs.</u>

The animals slaughtered have been of a high standard; the percentages affected with tuberculosis are certainly much lower than they were during the last war and pre-war. This must be due to the use of tuberculin tests and the formation of attested herds.

No horses are slaughtered in the Borough.

Three cases of cysticercosis arose; the cysts were found in the head only, 1 cyst being found in each case.

Carcases and offal inspected

Numbers killed and inspected

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS

Whole Carcases condemned

Carcases of which some part or
organ was condemned

Percentage of the number inspected
affected with disease other than
Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis

TUBERCULOSIS

Whole Carcases condemned

Carcases of which some part or
organ was condemned

Percentage of the number inspected
affected with Tuberculosis

CYSTICERCOSIS

Carcases of which some part or
organ was condemned

Carcases submitted to treatment
by refrigeration

Generalised and totally condemned

MEAT INSPECTION

and condemned in whole or in part

Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
4313	2375	48	32274	2923
-	2	-	6	-
237	408	-	1385	99
5.4%	17.2%	-	4.3%	3.3%
1	5	-	-	-
119	399	-	-	73
2.7%	17.0%	-	-	2.4%
2	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION (Contd.)

Condemnation of tinned and other unsound foods

The following table gives the figures of tinned foods, etc., which have been condemned as unfit for human consumption:

Stewed Steak	.....	29	tins	.....	19	lbs.
Luncheon Meat	.....	13	tins	.....	17	lbs.
Cooked Ham	.....	17	tins	.....	200	lbs.
Corned Beef	.....	43	tins	.....	195	lbs.
Tongues	.....	10	tins	.....	12	lbs.
Turkey carcase	.....				10	lbs.
Pork	.....	1	tin	.....	12	lbs.
Chicken	.....	22	tins	.....	4	lbs.
Tinned soup	.....	5	tins	.....	5	lbs.
Tinned fish	.....	26	tins	.....	8	lbs.
Canned vegetables	..	27	tins	.....	26	lbs.
Tinned tomatoes	.....	92	tins	.....	69	lbs.
Creamed Rice	.....	7	tins	.....	6	lbs.
Evaporated Milk	.....	10	tins	.....	5	lbs.
Jam	.....	1	jar	.....	1	lb.
Prunes	.....			.....	30	lbs.
Tinned fruit	.....	132	tins	.....	196	lbs.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION (Contd.)

School Canteens

These canteens are inspected regularly. The high standard of cleanliness and efficiency is maintained and tribute should be paid to all staff and canteen workers.

During the school holiday periods, these canteens are fumigated with Gammexane smokers, thus reducing a fly and insect pest population which might otherwise be present. Absence of flies and insect pests was most noticeable.

Ice Cream

Sixty one premises are registered for the sale of ice cream, an increase of 4 on last year. The ice cream is stored in electrically operated refrigerators. The modern travelling sales vans operating in the town are fitted with a hot water supply. These vans are attractive in appearance and are maintained to a high degree of efficiency. The salesmen and women operating these vans wear clean overalls. Eight samples of ice cream were taken during the year, all were placed in Grade 1.

Licensed Premises

There are almost 50 licensed premises in the town (including Clubs and Public Houses). Twenty-seven visits were paid. It is the general trend for the older type of public house to be modernised and where found necessary, for modern sanitation to be installed. Several houses have been redecorated in contemporary style. Generally, they have been found to be kept in a very clean condition. Three notices were complied with during the year.

DRAINAGE AND DISINFESTATION

One workman is employed by this Department. His work consists of cleansing public conveniences, releasing blocked house gullies, house drains and water closets (fresh water and waste water). In addition, he carries out disinfection of rooms for infectious diseases (when necessary) and the disinfestation of verminous premises. I should like to make it quite clear that "verminous premises" does not mean that they are infested with bed bugs. It is very rare that bed bugs are come across these days, due in no small measure to the demolition of old insanitary dwellings and the continued use of D.D.T. and Gammexane preparations. The infestations mainly consist of minor infestations of cockroaches. These are dealt with by either D.D.T. or Gammexane preparations.

Where it is found to be possible for house drains, gullies and water closets to be released by plunging, it has been the policy of this local authority, for a considerable number of years, to provide a free service. The same policy applies to disinfection and disinfestation of house property. A charge is made for business premises.

Disinfectants and D.D.T. preparations are sold at a nominal cost, but old age pensioners are allowed disinfectant free, on production of pension books.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

During the year, 235 inspections were made, as against 252 in 1957. 3 visits were paid to outworkers premises and 1 visit to a workplace. No outworker worked under unsatisfactory conditions. 33 visits were to bakehouses. 6 notices were served under the Act concerning sanitary conveniences and in 14 cases defects were remedied.

As in previous years, the advice given by the Fire Prevention Officer has been invaluable in cases of means of escape in case of fire and I thank the Fire Prevention Officer and his staff for their continued co-operation.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted - NIL
(i) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Auth.	3	1	-	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is to be enforced by Local Authority	96	234	6	
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Auth.	-	-	-	

Cases in which defects were found

	Number of cases in which defects			
	were found	were remedied	were referred to HMI by HMI	
Want of cleanliness				
Overcrowding				
Unreasonable temperature				
Ineffective drainage of floors				
Inadequate ventilation				
Sanitary conveniences:				
(a) insufficient				
(b) unsuitable or defective	6	14	-	3
(c) not separate				
Other offences				
No occupiers were prosecuted during the year				

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Appended is a list of shops in the Borough. During the year these were visited and 335 visits and inspections were made.

Grocers and general mixed	99
Cattle Products.	2
Bakers and confectioners	24
Butchers and pork butchers.. .. .	20
Greengrocers	14
Greengrocers/flowerists	2
Greengrocers/fishmongers	2
Fishmongers	3
Fish friers	18
Sweets, tobacco, ice cream	13
Chemists, non-dispensing chemists and herbalists	6
Snack bars	1
Newsagents, stationers, fancy goods. .. .	15
Drapers and outfitters.. .. .	22
Hairdressers	17
Boot and shoe repairers.	10
Furniture dealers	5
Florists	3
Radio, electrical goods, motor and cycle repairs and stores	11
Hardware, plumbers', painters', wood- workers' and decorators' requisites.. ..	23
Other shops	20
	<u>330</u>

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS

Anthrax Order, 1938

One Notice, Form A, was served during the year but the disease was not confirmed and the Notice was withdrawn.

Swine Fever Order, 1938

One Notice, Form B, was served during the year.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS (Contd.)

Food-and-Mouth Disease Order, 1938

No cases were reported during the year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Control

One full-time rodent operator is employed by the local authority. A regular inspection of the district is made for rodents. Treatment is given where necessary; dwellinghouses are treated free of cost, but a charge is made for business premises. It was not found necessary to take any legal proceedings during the year.

Two sewer treatments were carried out with satisfactory results. In addition, treatment of the river banks took place.

These sewer treatments are carried out by the authority's own rodent operator with the help of a labourer loaned from the Borough Surveyor's Department. The treatments are invaluable in keeping down surface infestations.

Type of property	Total number of properties at 31.3.1958		
	In Area	Inspected	Found to be in- Fested and treated by Local Authority
Local Authority	7	-	-
Dwellinghouses	6003	1977	50
Agricultural	11	-	-
Others	1045	741	13
TOTAL	7066	2718	63

S T A F F

Divisional Health Office,
99, Grosvenor Street,
Stalybridge.

Divisional Medical Officer	- Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Clerk to the Committee	- P. W. Musther, F.C.I.S.
Assistant County Medical Officers	- P. V. Cant, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resigned 30.9.58.)
	- H. Sumners, M.B., Ch.B.
	- M. E. Haw, M.B., Ch.B.
Chief Clerk	- A. Clough
Clerical Assistants	- T.N.Darraugh, Misses J. Norton, K. Sellars, O. B. Butterworth, Mrs. I. Hellar.

Ambulance Supervisor

- J. Roebuck

Health Visitors
(Stalybridge)

- Miss D. P. Flint,
Miss M. Slack (resigned 5.5.58.)
Miss E. M. O'Gara
Miss A. Bullough
Miss E. Plaiter (apptd. May 1958)

- Miss W. E. Beresford
Miss C. Hellings
Mrs. M. Knowles

(Dukinfield)

District Nurses
(Stalybridge)

- Mrs. E. H. Slater
Miss D. H. Garner
Miss D. Thompson (resigned 31.10.58)
Miss G. E. Rand (apptd. 1.11.58.)

- Miss E. Ambler
Miss O. Morton

(Dukinfield)

Midwives
(Stalybridge)

- Miss N. Robinson
Mrs. F. Dent
Miss H. Sowerbutts

- Miss A. Lees
Miss L. Bradley

(Dukinfield)

Authorised Officer

- J. Thompson

Physiotherapist

- Mrs. C. Cooke

Home Help Supervisor

- Mrs. F. Dobson (apptd. Sept.1958)

Dental Surgeons

- Miss L. Kippen, L.D.S., D.P.D.
G. J. Hartley, L.D.S.
(part time basis - Stalybridge)

- Miss J. Hirst, L.D.S.
J. P. Hughes, L.D.S.
(part time basis - Dukinfield)

Specialists

Ophthalmic Surgeon

- B. Boas, M.D.

Orthopaedic Surgeon

- J. L. Mangan, F.R.C.S.

Gynaecologist - Stalybridge

- W. E. C. Thomas, M.B., Ch.B.,
M.R.C.O.G.

Tuberculosis Physician

- E. Ratner, M.D., D.P.H.

Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon

- E. M. Innes, F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

General Practitioners
attending Welfare Centre
Dukinfield, on a
sessional basis

- H.W.R. Lucas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
L.M.S.S.A.

- D. Milner, M.B. Ch.B.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The three Welfare Centres in the Division are situated as follows:-

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| <u>Dukinfield</u> | - King Street, Dukinfield. |
| <u>Stalybridge</u> | - Mechanics' Institute, Stalybridge
New Clinic, Millbrook. |

Sessions are held as follows:-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <u>King Street</u> | - Wednesday mornings and afternoons
and Thursday afternoons. |
| <u>Millbrook</u> | - Monday afternoon |
| <u>Mechanics' Institute</u> | - Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons |

Dukinfield Welfare Centre

The number of new cases attending the clinic shows a small increase over 1957. 218 new cases attended out of a reduced total of 221 births - in other words 98% of babies born in 1958 were brought to the clinic. Altogether 4,262 attendances were made, a very good figure and one which makes this clinic one of the busiest in the County. There is no doubt that the popularity of this type of clinic is doing a great deal to improve the general level of health of the child population, and while no serious active treatment is given the advice which is sought is always willingly given and I feel that much ill-health is prevented and a great deal of anxiety avoided.

I regret that it has not been found possible to replace the physiotherapist who conducted the relaxation classes with such success. I feel that in the short period during which these classes were held a great deal of useful work was done with the expectant mothers, and I can only repeat what I said last year and hope that a successor will soon be found not only for the Dukinfield clinics but also for Stalybridge and Millbrook.

The Health Visitors continued with their work on mothercraft and health education and in this connection we are building up quite a useful library of film strips. I would point out here that these strips are purchased by the Dukinfield Voluntary Committee as well as the Divisional Health Committee.

During the year the lighting circuit was rewired and it is now possible to switch on the light in the room where it is required and one has not to obtain illumination by the method of trial and error at a mysterious and confusing central switchboard situated at a remote spot in the building.

Mechanics' Institute

Of the 341 Stalybridge babies born during 1958, 317 or 93% were brought to either the Stalybridge or Millbrook clinic for routine examination and advice. 4,156 attendances were made to the Stalybridge clinic.

During 1958 Miss M. Slack resigned and left in May for another area in the County. She was succeeded by Miss E. Plaiter who came to us from a District Nursing post. We hope she will be happy with us.

From the structural point of view I have to report that repairs in the vicinity of the weighing room were found necessary because of dry rot. Two old Ascot heaters on the M. & C.W. side and in the kitchen were replaced.

Part internal decoration was carried out during the year to rooms on the M. & C.W. side.

Millbrook

The total attendances at this clinic increased to 1,960 during 1958. This is an excellent figure for an area of this size.

As in Dukinfield the projector is used for giving health talks with a good deal of success.

The clinic is proving an asset to the area and the figures show that an increasing use is being made of it. It has an active social side and this year the first Autumn Fair was held to raise funds for toys and presents for the children as well as other extras. It is good to see such active voluntary effort in an age when people automatically expect to have things done for them either by the Local Authority or the State.

Voluntary Workers

Once again on behalf of the Committee and the nursing staff I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the work so willingly and cheerfully given at the Dukinfield, Stalybridge and Millbrook clinics by the voluntary workers during the year.

General

Dr. P. V. Cant resigned to take up another appointment in September, and this ended a decade of work for the mothers and children of this area given by his wife or himself. I was very sorry to see him go and I know I am expressing the wishes of the staff, Committee and public alike when I wish him well in his new post and thank him and Dr. E. M. Cant for the cheerful service they have given us and for their willing co-operation and help.

I am pleased to be able to report that for the second year in succession there were no staff changes in the Divisional Office. The structural changes to the internal arrangement of the building resulting from the take over of the caretaker's premises proved a decided advantage to the general administration of both the Divisional Health and the Stalybridge Public Health Departments. Small though the building is we felt that we could at last emerge from the asphyxiated and claustrophobic state which has beset us for the last ten years between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5.15 p.m. It is therefore with some regret that one has to report that a move is imminent in view of the rapidly developing slum clearance programme in this area. At the time of writing the question of alternative accommodation is being considered.

During 1958 the total livebirths decreased from 618 to 562. There were 15 stillbirths in the Division - a slight decrease over last year's figure. Of these births, 388 or 69% took place in hospital and maternity homes, an increase on the figure of 62% for 1957. The number of hospital confinements continues to rise each year, the figures for the past three years being 59%, 62% and 69% of total births.

The testing of pre-school children for deafness continued and figures of the year have been included in this report.

	1957	1958
Total births in the Division - livebirths.....	618	562
- stillbirths.....	19	15
Total No. transfers into the Division.....	118	99
Total No. children attending for first time 0-1 yr.	513	523
Total No. attendances.....0-1 yr.	7410	7158
Total No. attendances.....1-2 yrs	1604	1782
Total No. attendances.....2-5 yrs	1520	1425
Total No. visits to new births.....	598	505
Total No. secondary visits.....	7630	7599
Total No. of other visits.....	1418	1481

TABLE A.

Child Welfare Clinics

Quarter	March			June			Sept.			Dec.		
Clinic	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B
New cases 0-1 yr.	54	66	15	58	49	16	54	40	20	74	63	14
Total 0-1 yr.	685	695	416	801	841	360	741	743	273	711	639	253
attend-1-2 yrs	144	193	60	150	206	75	132	171	114	168	194	175
ances 2-5 yrs	138	98	59	160	145	56	155	146	53	152	197	66

Mothercraft Classes

1958 1957

No. of sessions held.....	50	91
No. of new cases.....	81	145
No. of attendances.....	617	938

The following table indicates the total births in the Division and the place of confinement:-

TABLE B.

	<u>Dukinfield</u>						<u>Stalybridge</u>					
	<u>Live</u>			<u>Still</u>			<u>Live</u>			<u>Still</u>		
	1958	1957	1956	1958	1957	1956	1958	1957	1956	1958	1957	1956
Lake Hospital	109	102	95	4	7	7	155	152	120	7	9	5
Other Mater-nity homes	41	44	71	-	-	-	71	68	53	1	-	-
Domiciliary confinement	71	103	101	-	2	1	115	149	135	3	1	1
Total	221	249	267	4	9	8	341	369	308	11	10	6

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

The number of new cases and attendances during 1958 were about the same as in the previous year. I can only repeat that the figures are, to say the least, disappointing.

<u>Ante-natal clinics</u>	1957	1958
No. of sessions held.....	22	22
No. of new cases.....	30	37
No. of attendances.....	181	225
No. of patients on whom RH factor was investigated.....	29	31
No. of patients on whom a Wasserman test was performed.	25	29
<u>Post-natal clinics</u>		
No. of new cases.....	26	26
No. of attendances.....	41	29

WELFARE FOODS

The sale of foods has continued satisfactorily from the clinics and office. Once more there was a reduction in the amount of welfare foods sold and in this I include orange juice as hitherto it has shown a tendency to be sold in increasing quantities.

The following table summarises the sale of foods during the year:-

TABLE C.

Quarter	March		June		Sept.		Dec.		Total	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
National)@ 2/4	2755	2369	2258	2262	2311	2257	2407	2081	9731	8969
dried)@ 4/-	41	25	35	56	45	83	20	121	141	285
milk) free	3	11	33	20	26	23	30	37	92	91
Cod Liver Oil	911	560	701	438	638	420	706	524	2956	1942
A & D Tablets	462	334	375	345	385	340	369	323	1591	1342
Orange)@ 5d	4624	2956	5328	3086	4993	3190	3677	2522	18622	11754
Juice) free	11	22	34	21	37	22	39	12	121	77

I would like to thank the voluntary workers in Dukinfield who co-operate with us so well and sell welfare foods at the clinic on our behalf.

DAY NURSERIES

The total attendances showed little difference when compared with the 1957 figures, the average attendance per day rose to 31 from 30.

During the year there were staff changes when two nursery assistants resigned and new appointments were made.

The Nursery was decorated internally and painted externally during the year. The charges were increased from the beginning of the financial year when children of parents who were both working were cared for at the increased rate of 5/-d per day.

	1957	1958
Total attendances.....		
0-2 years.....	2119	2144
2-5 years.....	5011	5346
Average attendance per child for 12 mnths. (in days).		
0-2 years.....	141	179
2-5 years.....	167	198
Average attendance per day.....	30	31
New cases admitted.....	21	15
Waiting list as at 31/12/58.....	12	6
No. of mothers in employment.....	37	38
No. of medical examinations carried out.....	61	142

TABLE D.

Year	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58
County Average child/day	11/3½d	11/7d	11/11½d	11/11½d	12/7¾d	13/5¾d
Dukinfield child/day	11/4¾d	11/8d	11/8d	13/-½d	13/6½d	16/5½d
% attend- ance County average	71.5%	79%	84%	87%	90%	87%
Dukinfield	87.5%	89%	87%	86%	89%	82%

FACTORY NURSERIES

The supervision of the following factory nurseries is the responsibility of the Cheshire County Council and your Medical Officer visits them at frequent intervals.

MIDWIFERY

The Committee has had very little work in connection with the midwives who are administered centrally.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

During 1958 there was a slight decrease in the number of children vaccinated - the figure fell from 364 to 325.

The number of children immunised against diphtheria rose rapidly during the year under review and in all, 900 patients either received the full course or a booster injection. These figures are pleasing when one notes the gradual fall that has taken place over the last four years. A large proportion of the booster doses were given in school, and I would like to express my appreciation of the help and co-operation given by the headteachers.

TABLE E.

Vaccinations - 1958

Age at 31.12.58.	- 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 - over	Total
Born in year	1958	1957	1956-54	1953-44	before 1943	
Vaccinated	206	15	22	33	17	293
Re-vaccinated	-	-	3	6	23	32

The figures for the ten complete years since vaccination ceased to be compulsory are as follows:-

1949	-	76
1950	-	223
1951	-	350
1952	-	459
1953	-	611
1954	-	318
1955	-	280
1956	-	269
1957	-	364
1958	-	325

Diphtheria Immunisation

1944 - 1958

The following table shows the number of children at 31st December, 1958 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time since 1st January, 1944.

TABLE F.

Age at 31.12.58. i.e. born in year	Under 1 1958	1 - 4 1957-1954	5 - 9 1953-1949	10 - 14 1948-1944	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injection (whether primary or booster) A. 1954 - 1958	81	776	1305	679	2841
B. 1953 or earlier	-	-	663	1276	1939

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Total No. of children immunised by general practitioners at their own surgeries	123	142	155	193	166	136	111	145	153
Total No. of children immunised at clinics	777	208	348	480	650	417	237	327	235
Total (* inc. boosters)	*900	350	503	673	816	553	348	472	388

Poliomyelitis Immunisation

The scheme for the immunisation of children against poliomyelitis was continued for the third year. During 1958 it was again extended to include all those between the ages of 6 months and 26 years of age. In addition a third injection to those who had been immunised for more than 7 months was offered as the vaccine became available in larger quantities.

In October a series of evening clinics was introduced to cater for the young adults who were at work during the day. The results were somewhat disappointing and although at some clinics the numbers were reasonable at others few of the new eligible groups turned up.

There is no doubt that most of the prejudice against this type of vaccination which was demonstrated at the beginning of the scheme has now disappeared and parents have now come to accept it as a normal preventive procedure. The percentage protected figure of 27.3% is somewhat disappointing to record but one should remember that this figure is substantially made up of two parts, namely the 6 months to 15 years old group and the 16 to 26 years old group. In the younger age bracket the numbers protected have reached the 50% level. It is in the older agegroup where the most apathy has been shown and the numbers protected are so few that the overall percentage has been considerably reduced. However, the pattern is constantly changing and as I write there are signs of an increasing demand in this latter group caused I feel by the death from this disease of a well-known sportsman. Next year I hope to be able to produce better overall figures provided the impetus of this increasing demand is maintained.

Total eligible for immunisation (approx.)	.....14,000
Total No. immunised (2 doses)	1956..... 143
Total No. immunised (2 doses)	1957..... 1,013
Total No. immunised (2 doses)	1958..... 3,200
Total No. immunised with third dose.....	1958..... 306
Total No. partly protected.....	1958..... 325
Total No. still to be immunised.....	1958..... 242
Total % protected of eligible groups.....	27.3%
Total % partially protected of eligible groups.....	2.16%

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The policy of the central and radio control of ambulances was finally announced by the County Council in March but it is not expected that the service in this area will be affected for some time yet.

The number of patients carried fell for the second year in succession as did the mileage covered in carrying slightly more patients than last year.

There was a certain amount of juggling with vehicles as both a sitting case car and an ambulance were considered unfit. The sitting case vehicle was eventually replaced and sold and it is also hoped to replace the ambulance in the near future.

The station was equipped with a Stephenson-Minuteman apparatus in February. This is a modern type of resuscitation appliance which will be a decided asset in cases of asphyxia or respiratory collapse.

The relining of the depot walls was completed during the year and internal painting carried out.

TABLE G.

Stalybridge

		Total No. of vehicles	Total No. of journeys	Total No. of patients carried	No. of accident and emergency journeys inc. in col. 3	Total Mileage
DIRECTLY	Amb.	2	1,786 +(61)	3,610 +(61)	+(2) 28	21,568 +(1,108)
PROVIDED	Cars	2	1,655 +(97)	3,574 +(97)	+(18) 89	13,353 +(1,573)

Dukinfield

DIRECTLY	Amb.	as	1,082	2,251	13	12,928
PROVIDED	Cars	S/bridge	952	2,445	39	7,577

+ Passengers not included in total picked up outside the administrative County other than same day returning out-patients

Comparative Table of Journeys etc.

Year	Journeys	Patients	Mileage	Accidents
1949	5929	8238	27052*	414
1950	6502	11140	58221	555
1951	7235	11812	61450	587
1952	7013	12139	63094	592
1953	5640	11377	60864	161
1954	5895	12199	54460	175
1955	5457	13026	61076	136
1956	5624	14310	67754	135
1957	5155	12418	58773	226
1958	5633	12035	58107	189

* Stalybridge figures only.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The number of new cases of tuberculosis notified during 1958 fell to 27, a reduction of 18 on the previous year's figure.

In the field of general preventive measures, both Stalybridge and Dukinfield Housing Committees have in the past given priority to applications submitted by families in which there is a member suffering from tuberculosis. This priority has lapsed to a certain degree in Stalybridge, largely no doubt because of the slum clearance programme but I would stress the need for good sanitary living conditions in the prevention of the spread of this condition.

The Registrar-General's figures show that since 1948 the death rate from respiratory tuberculosis has fallen by 80%. This is undoubtedly one of the greatest achievements of post-war medicine and it is to be hoped that the number of new cases notified will follow the same pattern. It is true that the number is falling but all preventive work must be energetically pursued if we are to obtain a reduction of incidence of the same dimensions.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
On Register at 31.12.58.	160	124	18	13	315
Notified during 1958.	15	10	2	-	27

Deaths from Tuberculosis

<u>Age</u>					
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 45 years	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	3	-	-	-	3
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-

B.C.G.

One of the weapons against tuberculosis is B.C.G. vaccination and this routine measure was continued during 1958. There was a fall in the acceptance rate which will mean more intensive propaganda among parents and school-children in the future. Those children who showed a positive mantoux test were x-rayed during the year.

TABLE H.

	School children	Contacts
Number	753	109
Consents	449	109
% consents	53.13	
Mantoux positive	117	13
No. vaccinated	375	96

NURSING REQUISITES

The following items of nursing equipment have been issued from the stores based on the Ambulance Depot, King Street, Stalybridge, and on the office of the Authorised Officer, Dukinfield.

Bed cradles	1	Feeding cups	3
Air rings	19	Wheel chairs	8
Back rests	14	Bed Pans	40
Urinals	9	Mac. sheets	7
Commodes	3		

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT

A sum of £125 was once again granted by the County Health Committee for the financial assistance of persons requiring Convalescent Home treatment within the Division. Arrangements are still in operation with the four Convalescent Homes, two at Southport, St. Anne's and Marple. 9 patients were admitted during the year - 8 adult females and 1 adult male. None of the patients paid the whole cost of treatment, all receiving financial assistance.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Mrs. F. Dobson was appointed joint Domestic Help Supervisor to this and the Hyde Divisions and took up her duties in September. Her appointment has made it possible to exercise more direct supervision over the home helps, a state of affairs which has caused the odd flutter among one or two of the helps. Nevertheless efficiency must result from more frequent supervision and I have no doubt that the service will benefit in the long run.

The number of staff was decreased during the year to 14 full time and 18 part time domestic helps, all of these being engaged in a temporary capacity, even though it was necessary to cater for the increasing demand which is being placed on this service. Altogether 259 cases received assistance of which the majority 235 were aged and chronic sick.

As each winter approaches the number of problems and emergencies in which old people are involved increases and each year produces an aged person living alone under difficulties brought on by illness, by neglect or by mismanagement. It has become part of the general administrative pattern to cope with these situations either by arranging for a domestic help to attend, by arranging for district nursing, by arranging for admission to a chronic sick bed or for admission to a County welfare hostel. The winter of 1958/59 was severe and the number of deaths rose more rapidly than twelve months ago, yet the number of aged persons we were called on to help in an emergency was smaller than in previous years. This may be either because the number of cases was actually less in spite of the severe conditions or because relatives and neighbours accepted more responsibility.

In all, 38 aged persons were assisted by this department to find welfare accommodation or are now on an admission list because of efforts made by this department.

<u>No. of cases attended by Domestic Helps</u>							
	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
(a) Maternity cases, sick and nursing mothers	7	6	6	11	12	16	12
(b) General sickness	16	19	20	19	19	27	25
(c) Aged and chronic sick	235	228	191	164	137	118	104
(d) Tuberculosis cases	1	3	1	2	-	-	-
Total	259	256	218	196	168	161	141

It will be noticed that though the total cases attended increased by 3 the working hours decreased by 4,180 to 42,380 and the average number of cases attended weekly was 166.

235 of the total 259 were long term continuation cases of the aged person or chronic sick type, a percentage of 90.73 an increase of 1.63% over the previous year. The number of maternity and nursing mother cases increased to 7, and general sickness cases stayed roughly the same at 16. In addition service was given to 1 tuberculosis case. 735 visits have been made by the Domestic Help Supervisor and Health Visitors to domestic help cases.

A total income from cases in the year was £1,170.6.5d.

THE REPORT OF THE DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER, MR. J. THOMPSON
IN RESPECT OF WORK CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE AREA OF THE
STALYBRIDGE AND DUKINFIELD HEALTH DIVISION DURING
THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958

1. Precis of cases dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts

	Male	Female
Cases dealt with under Sec.20, Lunacy Act, 1890 i.e. admitted to hospital as cases of urgency on the order of the Authorised Officer	2	2
Cases dealt with under Sec.21, Lunacy Act, 1890 i.e. admitted to hospital on the order of a magistrate for observation for 14 days	7	17
Cases dealt with under Sec.16, Lunacy Act, 1890 i.e. certified as being of unsound mind.	5	1
Cases dealt with under Sec.11, Lunacy Act, 1890 i.e. admitted to Private Mental Hospital on an Urgency Order.	1	-
Cases dealt with under Sec. 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930, i.e. admitted as Voluntary Patients	13	6
Cases admitted to Ashton General Hospital for Psychiatric treatment	-	1

In addition to the above the following cases were dealt with by the Authorised Officer under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts:-

4 male and 7 female patients were treated at clinics as out-patients during the year thus obviating the necessity for their admission to hospital.

3 female cases were reported to magistrates by the Authorised Officer but after investigating the cases the magistrates decided to dismiss the information without taking further action.

12 male and 5 female cases were reported to the Authorised Officer but after investigation were found to be not of unsound mind and no further action was taken.

2. Visits were made to the homes of persons in mental deficiency hospitals in order that reports on home circumstances of such patients could be given to the County Medical Officer of Health.
3. Two admissions to chronic sick wards were arranged for general practitioners in the district.
4. 4 male and 6 female cases were referred to the County Welfare Officer for admission to Part III Accommodation.
5. Domiciliary supervision visits have been made to male mentally deficient patients in the area at regular intervals throughout the year.
6. Two cases were admitted to Mental Deficiency Institutions.
7. Fifty items of nursing equipment have been issued from store during the year as detailed elsewhere in the report of the Divisional Medical Officer.

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